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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/709,393

**Applicant(s)**

WILLIAMS ET AL.

**Examiner**

MUSHFIKH ALAM

**Art Unit**

2623

**Period for Reply** -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 July 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 19-37 and 48-84 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 19-37, 48-84 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/9/2008
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed 7/16/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Claims 19, 48, 65, Applicant argues that Outten does not teach or suggest any of its servers comprising set-top boxes. Therefore, Outten discloses its recipient processors, e.g., set-top boxes, receiving delivery of electronic content from servers, it does not disclose its recipient processors receiving delivery of electronic content from other recipient processors. Thus, Outten does not disclose that at least some of the electronic content is received from other set-top boxes.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Shown in fig. 1, is an example of the network topology using a wide area network (10). As disclosed by Outten (col. 5, lines 10-27), is that peer-to-peer connectivity is to be understood in the context of the invention. In peer to peer networks clients and servers are treated as equals. Both are clients both are servers. Thus, when the wide area network (10) is a peer to peer network, all "servers" and "recipient processors" are equals and can receive information from content from each other.

Furthermore, the license (media pass) according Outten, contains information in order to authenticate the encrypted downloaded content. Outten discloses (col. 3, lines 37-43), that the content is encrypted and therefore must be decrypted in order to be displayed to the user. The license contains the key in order to decrypt the content.

Claim 22, arguments are responded to similarly to claims 19, 48, 65.

Claims 21, 32, 52-53, 56-57, 61, 70, 72, 81-84, Applicants arguments are based upon the lack of peer-to-peer connectivity. Outten is relied upon for teaches this feature as discussed above.

Claims 33, 75-76, 78-79, Applicant argues that Asamoto discloses a priority list that does not ensure low priority programs being downloaded. Therefore, Asamoto does not disclose a priority list controlling which movies are received at a given apparatus, as substantially recited in claim 19. Since in response to user requests, some of the low priority programs might still not be downloaded, Asamoto does not disclose a data broadcast for arranging delivery of programs to apparatus in response to requests received from the apparatus, as substantially recited in claim 75.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. The cited passage by the Applicant discusses when programs are overlapped and uses the priority list to determine which programs may not be downloaded. This is sufficient to meet the present claim language. The claim only requires that the user selection be "controlled" through a set of priorities. This is silent regarding any feature arranging of programs in a particular order based on priorities.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 19, 22-31, 34-37, 48-51, 54-55, 57-60, 62-69, 71, 73-74, 77, 80 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Outten et al. (US 7024466).

Claims 19 and 48, Outten discloses an improved method for purchasing movies for playback, the method comprising:

- displaying an online catalog (website) for a user to select movies for playback (col. 6, lines 5-12, lines 28-37);
- receiving encrypted copies of selected movies at a set-top box (e.g. UND) with Internet connectivity, at least some of the encrypted copies being received from other set-top boxes (peer-to-peer connectivity in context of invention) (col. 5, lines 48-49, col. 6, lines 13-14);
- receiving a media pass (license), purchased by the user for a particular one of the selected movies that have been received at the set-top box (col. 6, lines 38-54);
- decrypting the particular one of the selected movies with a decryption key (license identifying information), wherein the decryption key is obtained based on the media pass (license) (col. 18, lines 6-33);

- authorizing playback of the particular one of the selected movies (col. 6, lines 63-67).

Claims 20 and 60, Outten teaches the method of claim 19, wherein encrypted copies received at the set-top box are stored on a hard disk (movies are downloaded to UND) (col. 4, lines 63-65, col. 18, lines 58-61).

Claim 22, Outten teaches the method of claim 19, further comprising: transferring movies received at the set-top box to other set-top boxes (using peer-to-peer connectivity) (col. 5, lines 5-27).

Claim 23, Outten teaches the method of claim 22, wherein the transferred movies are transferred from the set-top box to other set-top boxes using peer-to-peer connectivity (col. 5, lines 5-27).

Claim 24, The method of claim 23, wherein the peer-to-peer connectivity is controlled by a server (col. 5, lines 10-27). *The disclosed invention, specifically relating to the distribution of content through the different servers, may be operated through peer-to-peer connectivity. Thus, it meets the limitations as required by this claim.*

Claim 25, Outten teaches the method of claim 19, wherein the user selects movies from the online catalog using a browser (web interface) (col. 6, lines 28-37).

Claims 26 and 49, Outten teaches the method of claim 19, wherein the user selects movies from the online catalog using the set-top box connected to a television (col. 5, line 55).

Claim 27, Outten teaches the method of claim 19, wherein at least some of the selected movies are received from a central repository (storage facility 36) (col. 11, lines 3-6).

Claim 28, Outten teaches the method of claim 27, wherein the central repository includes multiple media servers (parent servers, edge servers, main server) storing encrypted copies of movies (col. 13, lines 24-48).

Claims 29 and 51, Outten teaches the method of claim 19, further comprising: in response to the authorizing step (purchasing a license), decrypting the particular movie purchased and playing it back on a television (col. 8, line 64-col. 9, line 8, col. 15, lines 52-55).

Claim 30, Outten teaches the method of claim 29, further comprising: checking account status (enabling license) of the user before decrypting the particular movie (col. 18, lines 6-12).

Claim 31, Outten teaches the method of claim 29, further comprising: checking (verifying) geographic location of the set-top box before decrypting the particular movie (col. 16, lines 57-60).

Claim 34, Outten teaches the method of claim 19, wherein said step of receiving (at the edge servers) encrypted copies of selected movies includes receiving encrypted copies of movies selected based, at least in part, on predicted demand (e.g. "hot" items) for movies (col. 14, lines 35-38).

Claim 35, Outten teaches the method of claim 19, wherein said step of receiving encrypted copies of selected movies includes receiving encrypted copies selected based, at least in part, on optimizing distribution (using multiple layer network architecture) of movies to a plurality of set-top boxes (col. 3, lines 51-67).

Claim 36, it is inherent that Outten contain "a computer readable medium" for performing the steps of claim 19.

Claim 37, Outten teaches computer-readable medium having a downloadable set of processor instructions (col. 11, lines 20-26). *Main server transmits instructions to the parent and edge servers, hence they are downloaded.*



Claim 50, Outten teaches the method of claim 49, wherein said display device comprises a television and the client device comprises a set-top box capable of rendering videos on the television (col. 5, lines 48-64).

Claim 54, Outten teaches the method of claim 48, wherein said connecting step includes connecting the client device to the broadband connection using a selected one of wireless networking, wireline networking, powerline networking, and phone line networking (col. 5, lines 10-27).

Claim 55, Outten teaches the method of claim 48, wherein the client device includes powerline networking (directly wired set of stations) capability for connecting to the broadband connection (col. 5, lines 10-27).

Claim 58, Outten teaches the method of claim 48, wherein said step of providing a decryption key includes issuing a request for the decryption key to the Web server in response to a user requesting playback at the client device (col. 15, lines 41-55).

Claim 59, Outten teaches the method of claim 58, wherein said Web server obtains payment authorization (purchasing a license) for the video before providing the decryption key (access to decrypt the encrypted program) (col. 8, lines 36-52, col. 9, lines 4-8).

Claim 62, Outten teaches the method of claim 60, further comprising: in response to an instruction from the Web server (purchased license), transmitting a copy of a given video stored in encrypted format at the client device to another client having peer-to-peer connectivity with the client device (col. 5, lines 10-20). *The disclosed invention, specifically relating to the distribution of content through the different servers, may be operated through peer-to-peer connectivity Outten teaches the embodiments of the present invention with use of a peer-to-peer connectivity.*

Claim 63, it is inherent that Outten contain "a computer readable medium" for performing the steps of claim 48.

Claim 64, Outten teaches a computer-readable medium having a downloadable set of processor instructions (col. 11, lines 20-26). *Main server transmits instructions to the parent and edge servers, hence they are downloaded.*

Claim 66, Outten teaches the system of claim 65, wherein said media files comprise various file types (col. 4, lines 29-36).

Claim 67, Outten teaches the system of claim 65, wherein said media files comprise selected ones of audio files and video files (col. 4, lines 29-36).

Claim 65 is analyzed as an apparatus of claims 29, 48, 50, 60.

Claim 68 is analyzed as an apparatus of claim 19.

Claim 69 is analyzed as an apparatus of claim 29.

Claim 71 is analyzed as an apparatus of claim 55.

Claim 73 is analyzed as an apparatus of claim 54.

Claim 74 is analyzed as an apparatus of claim 55.

Claim 77 is analyzed as an apparatus of claim 62.

Claim 80 is analyzed as an apparatus of claims 19, 29.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Outten et al. (US 7024466) in view of Wagner et al. (US 6871323).

Claim 21, Outten is silent regarding the method of claim 19, further comprising: providing feedback to the user indicating transfer status of each movie being received.

Wagner teaches the method further comprising: providing feedback (progress indicator) to the user indicating transfer status of each movie being received (figs. 8a-8d; col. 7, lines 9-62).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided a progress indicator for downloads as taught by Wagner to the system of Outten to display to the user the various stages of a download (col. 7, lines 9-28).

6. Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Outten et al. (US 7024466) in view of Hendricks (US 6557173).

Claim 32, Outten is silent regarding the method of claim 19, wherein playback is authorized for a limited period of time.

Hendricks teaches regarding the method wherein playback is authorized for a limited period of time (col. 11, lines 60-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided a time limit to programs as taught by Hendricks to the system of Outten to provided limited access for providers (col. 11, lines 60-65).

7. Claims 33, 75-76, 78-79 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Outten et al. (US 7024466) in view of Asamoto et al. (US 7017179).

Claim 33, Outten is silent regarding the method of claim 19, further comprising: creating a priority list for each user, based on user selections from the online catalog,

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said priority list controlling at least in part which movies are received at a given set-top box.

Asamoto teaches the method further comprising: creating a priority list for each user, based on user selections from the online catalog, said priority list controlling at least in part which movies are received at a given set-top box (col. 8, lines 45-56).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided a download priority scheme as taught by Asamoto to the system of Outten to receive programs of overlapping broadcasts (col. 2, lines 38-42).

Claim 75 is analyzed as an apparatus of claim 33.

Claim 76 is analyzed as an apparatus of claims 23, 33.

Claim 78 is analyzed as an apparatus of claim 33.

Claim 79 is analyzed as an apparatus of claim 33.

8. Claims 52, 70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Outten et al. (US 7024466) in view of Bogot (US 7337464).

Claim 52, Outten is silent regarding the method of claim 51, wherein said set-top box includes capability for one-chip decryption and rendering of videos in encrypted format, thereby serving to secure said encrypted videos against unauthorized use.

Bogot teaches regarding the method wherein said set-top box includes capability for one-chip decryption (DES decryption) and rendering of videos in encrypted format, thereby serving to secure said encrypted videos against unauthorized use (col. 5, lines 38-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided DES decryption as taught by Bogot to the system of Outten to provide conditional access (col. 5, lines 38-53).

Claim 70 is analyzed as an apparatus of claim 52.

9. Claims 53, 72, 82-84 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Outten et al. (US 7024466).

Claim 53 further comprises the method wherein said connecting step includes connecting using a selected one of a cable modem and a DSL modem (Outten teaches a system connectable to the Internet through wide area networks (col. 5, lines 10-27). OFFICIAL NOTICE is taken that it is common practice to use a cable modem or a DSL modem for connectivity to wide area networks.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided a cable modem to the system of Outten to provide connectivity to a wide area network.

Claim 72 is analyzed as an apparatus of claim 53.

Claims 82-84 further comprise a remote control device for a user to issue instructions to the set-top box, select media files for playback, and request media files from the catalog (Outten teaches a user issuing instructions to the UNDs, requesting and playing media files from an online catalog as noted in claims 19 and 48, see col. 6, line 4-col. 7, line 22). OFFICIAL NOTICE is taken that it is common practice to use a remote control device with a set top box (e.g. UND).

10. Claims 56-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Outten et al. (US 7024466) in view of Karaoguz et al. (US 7257549).

Claim 56, Outten is silent regarding the method of claim 48, wherein said step of transferring an encrypted copy includes substeps of:

- locating a peer client device on the Internet having an encrypted copy of the selected video; and
- transferring the encrypted copy of the selected video from the peer client device to the client device.

Karaoguz teaches the method wherein said step of transferring an encrypted copy includes substeps of:

- locating a peer client device (pre-defined users) on the Internet having an encrypted copy of the selected video (col. 9, lines 9-14); and
- transferring the encrypted copy of the selected video from the peer client device to the client device (col. 9, line 61-col. 10, line 17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided the peer-to-peer connectivity as taught by Karaoguz to the system of Outten to allow users to effectively become their own broadcasters from their own homes (col. 9, lines 4-8).

Claim 57, Outten teaches the method wherein the peer client device comprises a set-top box (UND) client having peer-to-peer connectivity with the client device (col. 5, lines 5-27).

11. Claims 61, 81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Outten et al. (US 7024466) in view of Watson et al. (US 2004/0133923).

Claim 61, Outten is silent regarding the method further comprising initializing the client device using a secure client device boot process, thereby serving to secure said videos stored on the client device.

Watson teaches the method further comprising initializing the client device using a secure client device boot process, thereby serving to secure said videos stored on the client device (paragraph [0124]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided a secure boot process as taught by Watson to the UND's of Outten to preserve copyrights (paragraph [0122]).



Claim 81 is analyzed as an apparatus of claim 61.

### ***Conclusion***

12. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

### ***Inquiries***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MUSHFIKH ALAM whose telephone number is (571)270-1710. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri: 8:30-18:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivek Srivastava can be reached on (571) 272-7304. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Mushfikh Alam/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2623  
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